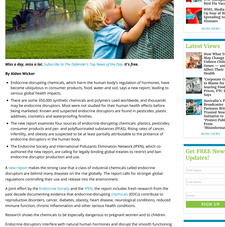
'Especially Dangerous' to Children, Pregnant Women: Thousands of Chemicals Linked to Rising Rates of Cancer, Infertility and Obesity

New evidence suggests the endocrine disrupting chemicals found in consumer products, food, water and soil are behind the global rise in reproductive disorders, cancer, diabetes, obesity, brain disease, neurological conditions, male and female fertility and chronic inflammation.

By Mongabay



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By Abbie Hickman

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals, which harm the human body's regulation of hormones, have become ubiquitous in consumer products, food, water and soil, says a new report, leading to human health damage.

There are an estimated 350,000 manufactured chemicals and polymers used worldwide, and thousands of those may be endocrine disruptors. Science has not been studied for their effects on human health before being released into the market.

A joint effort by the Endocrine Society and the IPEN, the report includes fresh research from the past decade documenting evidence that endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) contribute to reproductive disorders, cancer, diabetes, obesity, heart disease, neurological conditions, reduced immune function, chronic inflammation and other health problems.

Research shows the chemicals to be especially dangerous to pregnant women and to children.

Endocrine disruptors can interfere with natural human hormones and disrupt the smooth functioning of that "fine-tune metabolism." That is, hazardous substances only impact health at high levels. But IPEN science advisor Sara Brosché, Ph.D., countered that misperception in the organization's press release.

"We know that even very low doses of endocrine disrupting chemicals can cause health problems and therefore may be no safe dose for exposure to EDCs."

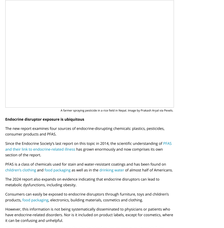
Regulation of endocrine disruptors around the globe is similarly lax and lagging behind current science.

The new report was released during the U.N. Environment Assembly (UNEA-4) meeting in Nairobi, where the UNEA is expected to welcome the newly adopted Global Framework on Chemicals and try to advance global action on highly hazardous pesticides.

Later this year both UNEP and the World Health Organization are expected to release an update to their 12-year-old report on State of the Science of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals.

The Endocrine Society, an organization of hormone research scientists and physicians who care for people with hormone-related conditions, and IPEN, which promotes policies to protect human health from the dangerous chemicals, have issued a call for global solutions, is not alone in sounding the alarm.

Medical societies including the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, the U.K. Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the American Society of Reproductive Medicine and the International Federation of Children's Health and Environment have all issued statements calling for more care and control of endocrine disruptors.



Research shows endocrine disrupting chemicals can especially dangerous to pregnant women and to children. Image credit: Anna Shvets/Pexels (CC0 No Rights Reserved)

Lagging EDC regulation, growing concern

Current global regulation on toxic chemical exposure is based on the traditional understanding that "the dose makes the poison." That is, hazardous substances only impact health at high levels.

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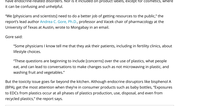

A farmer spraying pesticides in a rice field in Nepal. Image by Prakash Aryal via Pexels

Endocrine disruptor exposure is ubiquitous

The new report examines four sources of endocrine-disrupting chemicals: plastics, pesticides, consumer products and PFAS.

Since the Endocrine Society's last report on this topic in 2014, the scientific understanding of PFAS and their links to endocrine-related illness has grown enormously and now comprises its own section of the report.

PFAS is a class of chemicals used for stain and water-resistant coatings and has been found on children's clothing and food packaging as well as in the drinking water of almost half of Americans.

The 2024 report also expands on endocrine indicating that endocrine disruptors can lead to metabolic dysfunctions, including obesity.

Exposure to endocrine disruptors can happen in numerous ways, through furniture, toys and children's products, food packaging, electronics, building materials, cosmetics and clothing.

However, this information is not being systematically disseminated to physicians or patients who have endocrine-related disorders. So it is unclear how many people are aware of the risks, or whether it can be confusing and unhelpful.

"We [physicians] are constantly need to do a better job of getting resources to the public," the report's lead author Andrea C. Gore, Ph.D., professor and leach chair of Pharmacology at the University of Texas at Austin, wrote to Mongabay in an email.

Gore said:

"Some physicians I know tell me that they eat their patients, including in fertility clinics, about lifestyle choices.

"These questions are beginning to include [concerns] over the use of plastics, what people eat, and can lead to conversations to make changes such as not microwaving in plastic, and washing fruit and vegetables."

But the toxicity issue goes far beyond the kitchen. Although endocrine disruptors like bisphenol A (BPA), get the most attention when it comes to consumer products such as baby bottles. "Exposures to EDCs from plastics occur at all phases of plastics production, use, disposal, and even from recycled plastics," the report says.

PFAS are a class of chemicals used for stain and water-resistant coatings. They've been found on children's clothing and in food packaging. Image credit: Jane Barlow via Flickr

Exposure to endocrine disruptors in plastics is especially problematic in Asia, where the majority of plastic is manufactured under increased environmental and workplace controls, and in developing countries, where plastic waste is frequently burned in the open air of its short life cycle.

Global production of plastics skyrocketed in the past 50 years, from 50 million metric tons to 450 million metric tons annually.

Though plastics can contain thousands of additives, many of which are known to be hazardous chemicals, the report says, the chemicals used to manufacture, the new report zeroes in on bisphenols such as BPA, and phthalates, two known endocrine disruptors ubiquitous in plastic consumer products — including bottles, workout clothing, medical supplies and children's toys.

A collection of plastic toys. Consumers can easily be exposed to endocrine disruptors through furniture, toys and children's products, food packaging, electronics, building materials, cosmetics and clothing. Pictured: plastic toys for sale in Mexico. Image credit: Wikimedia Commons (CC0 No Rights Reserved)

Contaminating air, water and land

Endocrine disruptor exposure from pesticides, air pollutants and industrial waste varies widely based on country and region.

Highly hazardous pesticides that are banned in the Global North are still being produced and exported to countries in the Global South, where they are taking a heavy toll. According to a new Atlas of Pesticides, with Brazil a leading user and agricultural pesticides linked to child cancer deaths.

DDT is still produced in India and human exposure occurs worldwide, despite it being banned in many countries, including the U.S. since 1972.

Glyphosate, the world's most widely used herbicide, has eight of the 10 key characteristics of an endocrine disruptor, according to the report, and has been linked to numerous cancers, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Image credit: Wikimedia Commons (CC0 No Rights Reserved)

EDCs poorly regulated

In 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a program to assess pesticides used on food for endocrine disruption.

But "to date the agency has tested very few pesticides and found none to be endocrine disruptors," the report says.

While the U.S. at the federal level does ban some phthalates in children's products, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not banned phthalates in food packaging, and has not banned BPA and several phthalates that are known endocrine disruptors to be used legally and intentionally in food packaging. The plastics and chemical industries point to the FDA's tax policy as proof of scientific safety.

When asked for comment on this story, the American Chemistry Council (ACC) said it had not had the chance to thoroughly review the new report but that the Council didn't "subscribe to the distinction between endocrine-disrupting chemicals and human disease had been sufficiently established to merit action.

"Taking action even when causality has not been sufficiently established is inconsistent with risk-based U.S. chemical regulation," an ACC representative wrote in an email to Mongabay. "It is also inconsistent with the judicious use of limited public health resources.

The ACC pointed to the Endocrine Disruptor Screening and Monitoring Program, which just closed the comment period on several types of chemicals.

The EPA has been regulating endocrine disruptors as protective in most cases. This is an important result that demonstrates some endocrine-mediated risks are likely not as significant as some initially envisioned when the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program was launched over two decades ago," the ACC representative wrote. In a comment submitted in February to the EPA, the ACC argued for the continued several aspects of the EPA screening and testing program, which it characterized as "working."

The Plastics Industry Association did not respond to Mongabay's request for comments on this story.

The EU has started to take the threat of endocrine disruptors more seriously, adopting criteria for their identification in biocides and pesticides. In 2020, the EU called for several actions, including a ban on endocrine disruptors in consumer products.

When the European Food Safety Authority offered its opinion supporting a proposed reduction of the tolerable daily intake of BPA in food from 4 nanograms per kilogram to 0.2 nanograms, it responded that "now those efforts [were] in vain," by the lower quality experimental animal studies.

EDC use continues almost completely unabated, especially in non-Western countries.

Because EDCs are not labeled and so widespread, it's impossible for even the most educated public to avoid endocrine disruptors. That is why IPEN, which focuses its work in developing nations, is calling for global agreements to restrict and ban these chemicals.

IPEN says it hopes that the international plastics treaty, currently in negotiation, will address hazardous chemicals in plastics.

However, some nations, including the U.S., Russia, Saudi Arabia and Iran, are resisting that provision.

"Where you have plastics, you have EDCs," Brosché, IPEN's science adviser, said at a Feb. 26 press conference.

"We know the problem will become much more significant."

Originally published by Mongabay.

Abbie Hickman is a solutions investigative journalist in sustainability and health, and the founder of EnviCult.

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Sue Dugrud
3 months ago

The report calls for stronger global regulations controlling their use and release into the environment.

I support it. I would like to read IPEN's response regarding this. But IMHO is more concerned about pesticides in the food supply than plastics in containers. I question if we have to collect more money from voters to vote in favor of this?

Reply Share

Veronique
3 months ago • Sue Dugrud

Sue Dugrud

Not to mention Glyphosate and Dicotyledonic use of Rotenon!

Seriously, the choice being presented by the alarming reality of how aggressive the Criminal Elite have been in their attempts to destroy the Environment and Humanity, is not a choice at all. There is no way to sway that it boggles the mind and feels like it is heading right into "Year" zero of "seeding" Centralized Governance over the Earth as a whole in order to Control this Mess.

It is a Global Problem that requires a Global Solution and that is why I support the Trump Administration Life Saving Executive Orders as I see it as the only way to Save the Planet and Humanity as we know it and they are the Environmental Impact Statements!

I'm heavily running on the Healing Christian Little and most people seem totally Enraged or in Mass Formation Psychosis (Narcissistic Syndrome) Most have been so distracted by superficial entertainment and Sensationalism that they have become Blind to the Reality of the Situation and are Unable to Absorb the Scare you Shitless or Lose Hope Information the Future in order to get through the Day!

I do have an unexpected conversation with a group of employees at Value Village and I was surprised to see that they were Aware of the Situation and Willing to Listen to what I had to say. I am Hoping that the only Candidates for President to Vote for solely Speak the Fact that eco-encouraging, Also, Banking any and all

see more

Reply Share

Rich Lazdin
3 months ago

Yeah, all these mom's bodies ... just TRIES to be a fore-oddball chemicals, or Global Warming, or void hate or such ... Why don't they just TRY to keep you SAFE FROM THE TAX CUT CRISIS?

Reply Share

Francis Marion
a month ago • Rich Lazdin

Rich Lazdin

BINGO. It's all part of the cover up of the long term side effects from getting the Vaccine! The world is the Petri dish for the experiment.

Reply Share

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